DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO. Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " " 3 " 9
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 180.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

List of Casualties

In 17th Regiment N. C. Troops, Martin's Brigade, in the various engagements around Petersburg and Richmond, Va., from May 18th to August 3rd, 1864. Col. WM. F. MARTIN, Commanding:

Field and staff—Wounded: Lt Col John C Lamb, on the 20th May, and died on the 27th, 1864; Lt Col Thos H Sharp, flesh wound leg and shoulder, on the 17th June.

Company A, Capt Wm Biggs commanding—Killed: Lt A T Staton, Lt John D Perry. Privates John Baker, John Rice, B L B Brown, Thos J Sikes, Lewis H Moore, Jesse Rawles, Wiley A Harton, John Hardie, Jas K Hardison, Hyman Peele, John Pope, Sgt B F Rogers. Wounded: Lt Simeon Pope, dangerous; Privates Samuel Cherry, severe; Jos Melson, Edward Phelps, Mills Mudlin, John Melson, Wiley Hamilton, Lafayette Cherry, Jos Davis, Geo Twiddy, severe (died), J T Hardison, right arm amputated; James P Whitehaker, right leg amputated; John Harrison, right lung, mortal, (died), John Groves, slight.

Co B, Capt F M Charles commanding—Killed: Corpl W H Jennett, privates Nathan Boomer, Sergt J B Perry. Privates J O Hamilton, A B Midgett, W J Olsen. Wounded: Lt Asa P Slade, foot amputated, (since dead), privates J W Tate, slight; J K W Howard, slight; A J Tooley, slight; W H Canawan, slight; Corpl N B Williams, (since died), Private D W Easteward, slight; Sergt T R Jarvis, slight, Private G W Dashield, W F Thompson.

Co C, Lt L F Everitt commd'g—Killed, Privates Samuel P Stringfield, Samual Keel. Wounded, privates Joseph Harnell, Joseph Monger, John Knox, John Jones, James R Purvis, B Vaughan, James Cooper, fracture of femer and of right front mortal, Joseph Weede right cheek ball passing out right ear severe, James B Woodard fracture upper jaw severe.

Co. D, Capt Normal L Shaw commd'g—Killed, privates John Roundtree, E Outlaw, Henry D Robertson, Benjy Williams. Wounded, private, Alfred James, Menzell Randall, left front and right leg, right foot amputated, (dangerous) Wm Baltier thigh severe, James Y Brown right elbow, arm amputated 4 inches above elbow, H H Hardison, Alfred James arm severe, Eli Daughty hand severe, Samuel Dowdy, James Long head mortal, since died.

Co. E, Capt John L Swain commanding—Killed, private James B Mathews, Blount Cross, Jame Pearce, John Bellflower, A Gargnaus, W B Martin, Robt. Nelson. Wounded, Capt John L Swain, private John Colvin, B Savage, fractured arm severe, A Haislip fracture left temple severe, sergt James B Andrews right lung since died, private C Cushing amputated second finger right hand severe, G H Grimes, corpl H Everett mortal.

Co F, Capt Geo B Daniels commanding—Killed: Private Robt J Watson, Sergt James H N Russell, private John B Griffin. Wounded: R M Clayton Sergt, B Hobgood, privates J T Bennett, neck serious; W D Gibson, Green C Whitehaker, leg flesh; M Bennett, severe; H Hobgood, both thighs severe; Ivy Bell, H W Watson, fracture skull, serious; Adolphus Coburn, head severe; Lewis Wilkerson, abdomen (since died) J B Harris, Lt. Wilson, G Lamb, flesh wound scalp, Lt V B Daniels, Corpl Ezra Oakley severe.

Co G, Capt Thos Norman commanding—Killed: Privates Bisco Howell, Henry Oliver, Harvey Davenporte. Wounded: A Bland severe, W L Hyman, John Williams arm and chest severe, D Woodley, Sergt Stockton Norman, right lung, (since dead,) E S Tarleton, (since dead,) Newbern Whitehurst, severe, H M Davenporte, head (since dead), private Moses Robertson, severe. Sergt John W Latham, severe, Sergt Andrew Norman, hip severe, Jas B Griffin, neck severe, Wm Bland scalp slight, John Purvis, Stanley Hoard, Lewis Comstock, severe, James Mariner, both hands and left foot severe, Thos Chesson, severe, H H Garrett severe, Richard Ayers.

Co. H, Capt S L. Johnson commd'g—Killed, privates Richard Thompson, Wm Whitfield, Lewis Hall, Eli Peal, Asa Rust, Calvin Boyett. Wounded, James Bowen, Curch Corprew severe, Mathew Sleight, Joseph Hardison, Boyd Lucas severe, McG Osborn mortal, Isaiah Thomas severe, W S Briley severe, Robt Keel severe, Thos Craft severe, Samuel Norman left hand, James Craddock.

Co. I, Capt Wm Powell commd'g—Killed, privates Ruben Purvis, Lt James Wiggins, Turner Walston, Robt M Lancaster, Lawrence Frier, Bisco Bass, Hansil Rybbins, W H Phillips. Wounded Lt James M Cutching, Lt James Jenkins flesh wounds scalp, privates J R Webb neck severe, Corpl E McDowell leg flesh, private Amos Price shoulder severe, F Caussey chest severe, James Fleming head, since died, Grey Jones, Jeremiah Whitehead severe.

Co K, Capt Howard Visvel, commanding, Killed: Privates Robt Jones, R Whitehard, Miles Britton, Corpl Geo Roebuck, John J Grey, J C Moore, Geo Frier. Wounded:—Privates Washington Parsio, Eli Sermous, thigh severe, since died, B D Corbett, thigh and back severe, J W Hardison, W H May, Jos L Whitehard, R W Gray, Thos Murphy severe, James Birley serious—since died, Bryant Baker, severe, Theophilus Evans, severe, J C Gladson, chest severe, Benj Sutton, slight, J L Ross, hip, D Jones, Sergt Blount Sharpe, finger amputated, Geo Little, arm severe, Enoc McGowhan severe, John Wainright, Thos Flemming mortal, J H Perkins, head severe, Theophilus Baker, severe.

Co L, Capt Thos H Gilliam commanding: Killed: Privates W Kirby, J Goodnight, W Felton. Wounded: Albert Lovld, both thighs severe, Robt Cook, Thos F Kestler, lung mortal—since died, A M Meridith, thumb amputated, David Combs, Calvin Elliott, since died, Munroe Blackwelder foot severe, Decator Felton, left foot severe, Lieut Noah Felton, right lung—since died, W E Millsops, J Festerman, W M Cardon.

L. L. SAUNDERS,
Surg. 17th Regt. N. C. T.

Tarboro Southerner please copy.

Boswell complained to Johnson that the noise of the company the other day made his head ache. "No, sir, it was not the noise that made your head ache; it was the sense we put in it," said Johnson. "Has sense that effect upon the head?" inquired Boswell. Yes, sir, on heads that are not used to it."

He who, in his perplexity resorts to falsehood, may seem secure for a little while, but is sure to be soon overwhelmed with greater perplexity than before; just as the man who, in a shower, takes refuge under a tree, is protected at first, and then finds himself worse than ever.

Special Correspondence of the Rebel.

A Touching Story---Angel's Smiles.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 1, 1864.

How I do love little girls, to say nothing of one of maturer years. There is nothing in nature so lovely, so innocent, so fascinating, and at the same time so full of gaiety and playfulness. The tender and delicate affections, to which their natures are moulded, are then beginning unconsciously to develop themselves, and everything beautiful and affecting in nature claims from them a smile or a tear—a deep but momentary interest. They have a tear for a wearied limb, for the drooping flower, and even for the wandering mendicant, though afraid to approach him. The feelings of the soul are conspicuous in every muscle of the face and turn of the eye. Their hearts are like softened wax, and the impressions made, last forever. Such beings are nearest akin to angels, and are the connecting links that join us to a better world. Those were little girls of whom it was said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

I have just emerged from the barber shop beneath the Montgomery Hall, the abiding place, in this city, of all Bohemians. The sun was gilding with its earliest rays the dome of the State House; the streets were quiet, only here and there industrious tradesmen were removing shutters from doorways and windows; servant girls were sweeping the dust from store steps, and not far away two little girls, with wreaths of roses about their brows, filled the air with the music of their soft, sweet voices. A thoughtful mother had sent them forth to inhale the morning breezes of summer time, which sweep so softly, burdened with the perfumes of another Paestum, over the queenly and beautiful city of Montgomery. Thoughtless innocence and joyous mirth, unclouded by memories of relentless war, gave lustre to the eyes and lightness to the steps of those fairy-like little girls.

A dray, freighted with a rude coffin, came slowly down the middle of the street. The negro driver was silent, and the whip he habitually bore, lay unused beside him. An old man, perhaps seventy years of age, with long white hair, bowed down by the lapse of years, heart broken by the loss of his only son, followed the dray with unsteady steps. The son had died in the army hospital, and the aged father was the only mourner who accompanied the body to the grave. As the dray passed on, shop keepers stood still and reverently raised their hats. The few lounging along the pavements gazed sorrowfully on the sad spectacle, such as they had never expected to behold. They read in the facts before them an episode in the history of the war which made them conscious of its terrible reality. Servant girls leaned on their broom-handles, and with sorrowful looks pointed to the broken-hearted old man who walked on, so feebly and helplessly, as he followed the corpse.

The dray passed near the two little girls, whom I had approached. Their merriment ceased; the music of their laughter was silenced. They stood still, and with eyes wide open gazed on the old man, whose downcast looks and unsteady steps told a touching story, so simple, that even children read and sympathized. I heard the elder say, "This is the old man who came to our house to get food for his son in the Hospital. He said then that the poor boy could not live. He is dead now, and his father is taking him to his grave. I am so sorry sister, that he is alone. Let us go and put these flowers on the coffin, as we did upon our brother's when he died."

The dray drew near and the little children went out to the old man. In simple, touching accents of heartfelt sympathy they made their wishes known.

For the first time, tears bedewed the cheeks of the broken-hearted father. The dray stood still, and with trembling hand, he placed the wreaths of roses on the unpolished coffin.—Turning to the little girls, he said, "God bless you my children. The force of this terrible blow is broken by your sympathy. All human hearts have not been hardened by the horrors of war. God's blessing shall rest on you always. I have lost my son, but there are others yet whom I may love."

The dray moved slowly on, and the old man followed with lighter step than before. Angels had smiled and soothed his grief. The golden chord of human sympathy, which binds our hearts together in the midst of ceaseless woes, had been electrified. Its links extend through the great heart of humanity from childhood to age, and are entwined about the Throne of God, towards which the old man looked confidingly.

PETERSBURG, Aug 20th, 1864.

To the Editors of the Confederate: In a Petersburg paper a few days age, I was most happy to see the earnest appeal made by yourselves to the good people of the Old North State, in behalf of the suffering citizens of the patriotic city of Petersburg, also in behalf of the refugees now in different directions, having been driven from their homes in the adjacent counties, especially Chesterfield and my native county, Prince George. Many who were rich and enjoying all the comforts of this life, are now reduced to poverty; and some to want—Many now remaining in my county, once *well off*, are drawing rations from the abominable Yankees. I sincerely hope that all portions of the Southern States which have not suffered, and have *plenty now*, will lend a liberal and speedy hand to alleviate the wants of the distressed refugees, in these times of want, scarcity and high prices.

Please give this an insertion in your valuable paper, and request others, in aid of suffering humanity to copy, and oblige yours truly,

A REFUGEE NOW IN PETERSBURG,
from Prince George Co., Va.

Three things appear to be uninjured by the Fall—the songs of birds, the beauty of flowers, and the smiles of infancy, for it is difficult to conceive how either of these could have been more perfect had men remained holy; as if God would leave us something pure to remind us of the Paradise we have lost, and to point us to that which we shall regain.

Most murderers die in a very pious frame of mind, expecting to go to glory at once; yet no man believes he shall meet a larger average of pirates and cut-throats in the streets of the New Jerusalem than of honest folks that die on their beds.

Courage does not consist in feeling no fear, but in conquering fear. He is the hero, who seeing the lions on their sides, goes straight on, because there his duty lies.

For Sale.

A No. 1 article of Syrup this day received.—Call soon, as it is going off fast, by the gallon,—two doors below the Express Office.

Also for sale a House and Lot, with three rooms, near the Railroad Depot.

aug 23-d3t* J. H. KIRKHAM.

Auction Sales--Sorghum Boilers.

NEXT Saturday, August 27th, at 12 o'clock, I will offer to the highest bidder, One Hundred Plates of Iron for Sorghum pans.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
Commission Merchant, Greensboro, N. C.
aug 23-d4t

For Sale.

ONE of the most desirable situations in Greensboro', North Carolina. Dwelling contains six rooms, stables large, other outhouses convenient, and in good order.

If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
aug 11-3tawtf Greensboro', N. C.

HATS! HATS!!

FOR every two and a half pounds of clean and well washed WOOL, we will give a wool hat. Parties at a distance can send wool per Express to Franklinton. We will deliver the hats at that point, if desired.

A. S. GILL & CO.
Pacific Post Office, Franklin county, N. C.
July 28, 1864—oaw-4t*

MADAME SOSNOWSKI'S FEMALE INSTITUTE,

(BARHAMVILLE, NEAR COLUMBIA, S. C.)

THE EXERCISES of this Institute will be commenced the 1st of October, 1864.

The services of SIGNOR TORIANNI and other eminent Instructors have been secured for the Institute.

For Circular and information, apply to the Principal. aug 15 taw8t*

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pluriesy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9 During the last quarter, 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3 700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,	Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,	Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,	Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,	Pittsboro', J. Long,
" F. S. Carr,	Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,	" P. F. Pescud,
Concord, J. Reid,	Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Enfield, J. Coen,	Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,	Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,	Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,	Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,	Wilmington, Walker Mears,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,	" H. McLin,
	" W. H. Lippitt.

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS.
july 27-dtaw6wlm Goldsboro', N. C.

Desirable Real Estate For Sale,

FIVE miles from Greensboro', on the road leading to Salem, and in ¾ of a mile of New Gardeh College. The Tract of Land is 221 acres, about one-third cleared, and the balance in original growth of oak, chestnut, &c. There is upon the place a young orchard of three years' growth, embracing the most rare and choicest selection of Peach, Apricot and Apple trees, numbering 1000 trees. The improvements are, a superior two-story White Dwelling with nine rooms, all furnished and nearly new, having been built in 18 0; two excellent out-houses for servants, with good brick chimneys; one store-room and smoke house; a superior barn and stables; in a word, the improvements are considered equal to any in the country. In the yard is a well of water that cannot be surpassed. This place being in the healthiest part of the State and near the Danville railroad and the thriving town of Greensboro', makes it the most attractive property on the market. The owner would sell or exchange it for property in Raleigh.

Address, Box 86, Raleigh, N. C. aug 9-taw6t

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS BEARING 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, AND FREE FROM TAXATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, August 8, 1864.

BY the 14th section of the act to reduce the currency, approved February 17th, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue the above certificates, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States. They cannot be sold, but are only to be issued to such creditors of the Government as are willing to receive the same in payment of their demands. They must also be given at par, though free from taxation.

The attention of purchasing agents and disbursing officers of the Government is called to this class of public securities as offering peculiar advantages to those from whom the supplies of the Government are bought, and to facilitate the use of them, checks drawn by disbursing officers upon the Depositaries holding these funds, and marked across the face "payable in certificates of indebtedness," will be paid in conformity there with.

Depositaries are hereby authorized and required to comply with this regulation, and to make application to the Register for supplies of certificates as required.

[Signed] G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 23-d26t Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 28, 1864.

TAXED TREASURY NOTES.

In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUTSTANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the $100 notes, at 66⅔ per centum on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan, upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days.

And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of Bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66⅔ per centum.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 23 d12t Secretary of the Treasury.

Postponement of Sale.

THE SALE advertised to take place on the 3d of August, at Elias & Cohen's Store, is postponed (in consequence of unavoidable circumstances,) until the 25th of August, at which time it will certainly come off.

aug 1-awtds S. A. HARRIS, Auct'r.

AIRAM'S SALVE.

THIS Salve has been thoroughly tested for many years, and is now offered to the public with the guarantee that it possesses all the valuable healing properties claimed for it.

For all cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, risings, felons, blisters, ulcers, excoriations, rising and gethered breasts, and for all *wounds* of every description, it will be found eminently successful in affording relief and effecting a cure.

It is peculiarly adapted to wounds exhibiting symptoms of erysipelas.

Reference is made to the following persons who have used the Salve, and can testify to its healing powers;—P. G. Snowden, Serg. P. A. C. S.; Drs. Hanks and Berry, Pittsborough; Rev. Robert B. Sutton, Rector of St Bartholomews Church Pittsborough; Hon. A. Rencher, Col. Henry A. London Dr. W. F. Harllee, member of Examing Board 7th Congressional District.

For sale by P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, and other Druggist in the State, and

F. AIRAM, Pittsboro,' N. C.
july 11-eod-13t

Seasonable and Desirable Goods

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

50 LBS Black and Colored Flax Thread,
150 doz. Coats's White Spool Cotton,
40 doz. Clark's assorted colors ditto,
500 gross shirt and coat rubber and pearl buttons,
200 gross black and white pant buttons,
30 gross lasting coat and vest buttons,
25 doz. fine and dressing combs,
200 yards linos,
150 yards black and white muslin gingham,
500 yards black and white calico,
1000 yards light colored, do,
1000 yards dark colored do,
500 yards colored and black alapaccas,
500 yards colored and black and white muslin,
40 dozen steel skirt springs,
2 pieces black broad cloth,
1 piece black cassimere,
11 pieces colored cassimere,
2 pieces silk poplin,
20 dozen gents' colored handkerchiefs,
4 pieces red and white flannel,
30 pieces fine bleached cotton cloth,
35 doz. toilet soap, some very fine,
Lead pencils, soda by the keg or pound,
Steel pens and pen holders,
40,000 white and colored envelopes,
25 oz. quinine; English paper,
20 dozen roller skins,
Prime Rio Coffee, and many other goods, at small profits.

JAS. Y. WHITTED & CO.,
aug 5-eod12t Hillsboro', N. C.

HEADQ'RS ARMY N. VA.,
August 10, 1864

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 54.

All persons connected with this army who are absent without proper authority, are enjoined to return to their respective commands without delay.

This order is intended to embrace those who have remained absent beyond the time limited for their return, or after the cause of their absence has ceased. All such persons are admonished that every day they remain away from their posts, adds to the dangers and labors of their camrades, while it increases their own responsibility to the laws they are violating.

The Commanding General deems it only necessary to remind those who have erred through thoughtfulness or negligence, of the shame and disgrace they will bring upon themselves and their families, if they shrink from the manful discharge of duty in the hour of their country's need, and leave their homes to be defended and their independence to be secured by the unaided courage of others.

To those whose absence has been prolonged until they have incurred the guilt of desertion, he can only say, that a prompt and voluntary return to duty alone can palliate their offence, and entitle them to expect any clemency.

If arrested and brought back, justice to the faithful and true, as well as the interests and safety of the country requires that they shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

[Signed] R. E. LEE, Gen.

OFFICIAL:
J. C. McFAR, A. A. Gen.
aug 22-3t

HEADQ'RS RESERVE, N. C.,
Raleigh, Aug. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 6.

I. General Orders No. 3, paragraphs III., IV. and V., Headquarters Reserve N. C., current series, are hereby revoked.

II. All *Exemptions* of persons within the Reserve ages, will be granted under general instructions from the Bureau of Conscription, without reference to the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserve.

III. Applications for *Detail* of persons within the Reserve ages will not be received by the Local Enrolling Officers, until after the organization of the company from the county in which the applicant resides shall have been effected. They will then be carefully investigated, and acted upon in conformity with the provisions of Circulars No. 3, 8 and 29, Bureau of Conscription, current series, except as hereinafter prescribed: *First*, In cases of approval by the District Enrolling Officer, a furlough for *sixty* days will not be granted, when the party would, within that time, become eighteen years old. *Secondly*, In cases of disapproval by the District Enrolling Officer, if the party be between forty-five and fifty years old, he will be forthwith assigned by the Enrolling Officer to the company of Senior Reserves from the county in which he resides; if between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, he will be sent to Camp of Instruction for assignment by the Commandant of Conscripts, according to county and congressional district. *Thirdly*, All applications herein referred to, required by the Circulars from the Bureau of Conscription to be forwarded, will be transmitted, through the commandant of Conscripts, to this office for final action, instead of to the Superintendent of the Bureau at Richmond.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
aug 20-7t A. A. Gen.

The Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Asheville News, Charlotte Democrat and Winston Sentinel copy seven times.

AT AUCTION!

80,000 Pounds of Leaf Tobacco.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at HILLSBORO', on TUESDAY, the 30th AUGUST, instant, 80,000 pounds of excellent LEAF TOBACCO. It was selected in Granville and Franklin counties, two years ago; has been carefully housed, and is in fine condition. In the lot are five hogsheads of the celebrated Vesey Tobacco.

Terms to suit purchasers.

D. D. PHILLIPS,
ROSCOE HOOKER.
aug 19-d10t Hillsboro', N. C.

NITRE AND MINING BUREAU,
Richmond, Aug. 15, 1864.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of War, the Commissary Department will in future furnish all supplies required by the Bureau, and all officers or agents of the Nitre and Mining Bureau now engaged collecting Commissary Stores in the State of North Carolina, Virginia and Upper Tennessee will at once cease operations. Engagements already made will be complied with.

RICHARD MORTON,
Lieutenant Colonel,
aug 19-6t Acting Chief of Bureau.

Real Estate For Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land in Onslow county, containing 500 acres, half of which is cleared and in cultivation, and producing finely; about 200 acres first rate land to clear. Elevated and healthy, and so situated as to require but little fencing.

For particulars, address,

D. A. HUMPHREY,
aug 18 d9t* Goldsboro', N. C.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,
jul 8 d1f Treasurer.

$50 REWARD.

MY boy MACK has runaway. He left on Sunday evening last. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me. Mack is about 19 years old, black complexion, weighs about 140 pounds, five feet three inches high. He may endeavor to make his way to the neighborhood of George W. Thomps n's, as his mother belongs to the estate of Peleg S. Rogers.

july 29-tf JOHN O'ROURKE.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. E. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
june 23 127-dt

Stolen.

FROM THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, Raleigh, on the 22nd of June last, one GOLD THIMBLE, marked A. L., also a pair of Pearl and Jett EARRINGS, with hair encased. Any information left at THIS OFFICE, leading to the recovery of said articles, will be liberally rewarded.

july 21-d26t

EVERY BODY LOOK THIS WAY.

FLOUR, MEAL, CORN, BACON, MELLONS, &c., &c., for sale at

W. W. WOODELS.
2 doors West of the Presbyterian Church,
Raleigh, August 9, 1864. August 9-tf.

Sorghum Boilers

FOR SALE.

I am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.

P. T. NORWOOD.
Raleigh, July 22 dtf

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

(OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.)

☞ Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., until 1st October.

aug 4-dtf

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

Confederate Taxes!

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the TAXES for the year 1864. At—

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd September.
Banks, Monday, 5th "
Barney Jones', Tuesday, 6th "
Lashley's X Roads, Wednesday, 7th "
Green Level, Thursday, 8th "
Morrisville, Friday, 9th "
Busbee's, Monday, 12th "
Hood's Tuesday, 13th "
Wakefield, Wednesday, 14th "
Rolesville, Thursday, 15th "
Forestville, Friday, 16th "
Dunnsville, Saturday, 17th "
Lawe's, Tuesday, 20th "
Oak Grove, Wednesday, 21st "
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday, 22nd "

The tax-payers of the County are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age, and value in 1860. Horses, Mules, Asses and Jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, Goats and Hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, Potatoes, of all kinds, Peas, Groundpeas, Beans, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Spirituous Liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th day of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864. The number of bushels and their value respectively, must be stated separately.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Agricultural implements, Mechanical Tools, and Musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, Carts, and Wagons, Drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, Maps, Paintings, Pictures, tationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all Corporations, Joint Stock Companies and Associations, Gold and Silver coin, Gold dust, and Gold or Silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, Bank Bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes, and employed in a taxed business) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of Exchange on foreign countries; and the value of all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, Slaves, Cotton and Tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The Bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
R. H. JONES, } Assessors.
aug 3-d26t

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE!

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court, made at Raleigh, June term, 1864, the undersigned, executor of the late Wm. M. Carson, will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in Marion, McDowell county, North Carolina, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September next, a very desirable TRACT OF LAND, lying on Beech Creek, adjoining the Pleasant Gardens, including the late residence of said deceased, containing about seven hundred acres, about one hundred and twenty five acres of which is good bottom, and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the place a large and comfortable brick house with seven rooms and all the neces ary outbuildings, including a Grist Mill and Saw Mill, and several hundred choice fruit trees. Also an undivided half interest in four hundred and twenty acres adjoining the above, one hundred and fifty acres of which is bottom. At the same time and place I will sell, as administrator of Wm. L. Carson, deceased, under an order of the County Court, an undivided half interest in what is known as the Gibb's place, adjoining the Brick House place, containing about five hundred acres, and sixty acres, adjoining the same, lying on the Chestnut branch, and one hundred acres lying on the Pole Bridge branch. Also an undivided one-sixth interest in the Fork place, lying on the north fork of the Catawba river, containing about six hundred acres; and an undivided one-fourth interest in about two hundred and fifty acres of wood land, adjoining the town of Marion.

For any further information about the property, call on or address the subscriber at Marion, North Carolina.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

JOHN CARSON,
Executor of Wm. M. Carson, dec'd.
and administrator of Wm. L. Carson, dec'd.
aug 12-d12t

MOUNTAIN HOME.

THE subscriber will sell the above farm on which he lives, about one mile from Brinkleyville, and thirteen from Littleton, containing 204 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation, the balance principally in heavy original growth, lying on Little Fishing Creek and Bear Swamp, which afford a superior water power. Also five hogsheads good tobacco.

P. W. YARRELL,
aug 12-6t* Brinkleyville, N. C.

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,

AND

Commission Merchant,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.

july 14, 1864—d3m.

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.

Apply to

ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department,
july 22-tf Wilmington, N. C.

Mt. Vernon Female Seminary.

(*Mineral Springs, Chatham County, N. C.*)

THE next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced instructors.

Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded upon application to

REV WM. HOOPER,
Or T. C. HOOPER,
Fyetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Young ladies will be received as boarders at any time during the months of July and August, if their parents consider it advisable, with a view to the benefit to be derived from the mineral water.

aug 13-d6t

$100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from me on Monday last, PREWCY, aged 40 years, and EMILY, aged 18. Both are very black and stout made. They are probably making their way to the Eastern part of the State, where they were brought from.

I will give the above reward for their confinement in jail, so that I can get them.

BENJ. ELLIS,
aug 17-d26t Concord, N. C.

Negroes Wanted!

I wish to buy one hundred likely young Negroes of both sexes, between the ages of ten and fifteen years. Also a first rate Farming Blacksmith.

THOS. J. PERSON,
aug 16-20t Garysburg, N. C.

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4½ and 8½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by

july 2 1 5 dtf CRUTCH & LITCHFORD.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

GRINDING SORGHUM,

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address

SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.

july 21, 2m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro'. Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
july 8 l40-tf

LOANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

Deposites on call will be received by the Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHMOND, July 22, 1864. july 27 d1f

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY,

RALEIGH, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

HOLDERS of eight and seven per cent. certificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of *any*

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

Extortion.

The letter of Mr. Secretary Trenholm is before the country. It bespeaks the pain and anxiety which the action of the Commissioners in Virginia, in assessing high prices in their schedule, caused him, and how much satisfaction he had derived from the subsequent conduct of the farmers and other citizens of that State, who not only refused to avail themselves of this unfair advantage, but rebelled against it, and compelled a modification of the schedule in material particulars.

The earnestness of Mr. Trenholm betokens the importance of the subject: "*We say deliberately—that the struggle to uphold the currency and maintain the national integrity, is as vital to our cause as is the achievement of positive victory over the armies of the enemy.*"

We say further, that all those Commissioners and private citizens who fix inordinate estimates of value on the necessaries of life, to the government and to the people, hinder the cause of independence, and by this hindrance aid the enemy. It may be the mistake of an honest judgment, but it is a woful mistake, full of wrong, injury, and mischief.

North Carolina can not do her whole duty, until she comes forward, as Virginia has done, and relieves herself from the odium which justly attaches to her because of the exorbitant assessment which her commissioners have made—until, by the force of public sentiment, she compels them to adopt a juster and fairer schedule. Yet we are constrained to say, that we have very little encouragement to press these views upon our fellow-countrymen. The spirit of excessive gain seems to predominate; and so far as we can see, no influential citizen in any county seems to feel interest enough in the subject to undertake the mission of reform. No county moves in the matter, and our appeals fall on listless and inattentive readers.

Indeed, we fear to think the evil is *increasing*. We are informed that last year, in a certain county which we will not mention at present, the farmers were patriotic enough to sell even below the assessed prices, and by mutual action they compelled a general adherence at least to *them*. But now this same county, under some decrease of patriotic sympathy, or else under some extraordinary delusion of opinion not only is not content with the price; the exorbitant price of ten dollars a bushel assessed on wheat, but they—the very men who, a year ago, refused to dishonor the national currency—now charge thirty five dollars, and scruple not to place this common article of food beyond the reach of the soldier's family. In the name of God and humanity, what morality, virtue or patriotism is there in this willful depreciation of one's own government!

There are other men, who are detailed out of service by reason of the execution of a bond to the Government, that they will sell their surplus produce at fixed prices to the Government. A short time ago, when the cry was abroad that starvation was in the land, although we were proving the contrary by a display of the collected tenth, and the exposition thereby of the remaining nine-tenths—then, when the poor were hungry and the soldiers on meagre and stinted rations, when corn was bringing sixty dollars the barrel, these men had none to sell!—the food for the life of man was actually hid away, concealed by christian professors, and now these very men, whose bonds are on file, bring out the old corn to sell at $150 per barrel!

It is well for the Government to search into these matters. We hold, the obligation to sell at Government prices, includes the produce on hand as well as that to be made this year. It was not the intention of Congress to derive a future benefit to the Government merely, from its leniency in refraining to conscript these persons. It was its intention to serve the cause and the country, by keeping producers at home, because they could be more useful: and to make them more useful, it exacted this obligation. These persons had better take heed.

There is another class, who are out of service against the judgment of the army and the people—out of service in great unfairness to the soldier: They are the militia officers and justices of the peace. Among this class there are some producers—and these do not claim a detail as producers and give their bond, but they claim exemption as necessary officers—a Colonel of militia, for example, who has not a private on his roll, or a J. P. without a warrant; and thus exempt, they at once proceed to sell for the biggest figures. It seems they make better crops than other people.—Their "corn stands so thick that it laughs and sings;" and these put it up to one hundred and fifty dollars a barrel; and they shake great rolls of Confederate currency at the enrolling officer with the one hand, and the Governor's certificate of their usefulness and of the necessity of their exemption with the other. These are carrying the "sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other."

While one of these exempts thus paralyses the arm of the Government, an honest neighbor near by, whose boys are in the war, and who married early and is within the age, gets a detail to produce, and HE is fixed down to the Government prices; and thus discontent, dissatisfaction, repining and discord are produced.

We earnestly invoke the attention of the public to this plain view of the situation.—If the people fix a low standard of value on their own currency, and establish the prices of articles for sale according to that standard, they necessarily cause *high* prices and an inflated circulation; and the evil is cumulative, until excessive, intolerable taxation becomes a necessity, or the worse evil, extrication from the burden of debt by the violation of the national faith and by a breach of integrity,—a policy ruinous as it is immoral and dishonest.

When the remedy is in the hands of the people, the folly of their misdoing aggravates the offence. Here the remedy *is* with them. Let them have confidence, and manifest it by so fixing *all* prices as though currency were specie; and let a powerful, controlling sentiment hold all men to this conduct. Is there in all North Carolina, no man of influence enough to begin this good work? Where are the great men, the fathers of the State now in retirement? Have they no concern against the evil to come out of the present course of things? Will no body of citizens commence to set the good example in this matter?

The best interest of the country—the interests of the soldier, of their families—appeal to you, fellow-citizens. Your own interests—*self-interest*—urges prompt, decisive action. He or they who missionary this cause successfully, will make a name in history as public benefactors. And what a page for North Carolina's sons and daughters hereafter to read: That *she* stepped forward, and by a noble patriotism led the way out of a grave national error, to the establishment of a wise, just, moral and redeeming policy.

The Glorious Future.

Amid the gloom and sadness which the sacrifice of so many of our country's noblest sons has occasioned, it is consoling to look down the dim, distant aisles of the future, and contemplate the tranquil thrift and prosperity we shall enjoy in our dearly protected homes, and revel in the sure and noble grandeur and glory that shall crown our blood-baptised Republic. With God's constant blessings following us through all our trying struggles, like a halo of glory they will crown our ship of State as she rests secure upon our political Ararat, safely landed from the crimson deluge on which, tempest-tossed and driven, she has plunged through the fierce storms of revolution. 'Twill be a glorious boon—purchased by the dearest and most painful sacrifices, and therefore the more valued and venerated and worshipped.

And our fancy, led by the certainty of realization, gathers inspiration as we dwell upon the fireside scenes, where shall be gathered mothers, wives and sisters, happy in the old homesteads, perhaps once desecrated and despoiled by the invader's foul pollution, but now restored to their wonted beauty and adornment. As father, husband and brother shall "fight their battles o'er again," they will tell of the parts they enacted in the stern drama, while tears shall overflow the eyes of the happy family groups all over the land, as they bring up from the treasure-house of love and adoration the remembrances of the worshipped ones through the sacrifices of whose heart's blood has been purchased their glorious and heaven-bestowed blessings of domestic happiness, social tranquility and national prosperity and greatness.

Amid such a scene, where Angels might well desire to linger, the true and faithful patriot in the days that "tried men's souls," will always be a welcome guest—for he, too, has felt and suffered as these have felt and suffered, and now rejoices in his country's liberty and independence, as these rejoice.

But there are those whose presence from such a sacred scene will be spurned, as the mother would spurn from her household the appearance of the vile destroyer of virgin innocence amid the sweet bowers of home. These ostracised and hated characters will be those who, in the dark and fearful hours of our country's gloom and sorrow, spoke not a word to cheer the hearts and nerve the arms of her struggling, valiant sons—never directed to a ray of hope or bow of promise—never defied the mercenary rage or imprecated the vandalism of the barbarian foe that was crushing, and blighting, and stabbing all that was bright, and lovely, and sacred; and disgracing all that was noble and brave in manhood.—But whose "treason, like a deadly blight," was constantly manifested, in alarming the timid, in encouraging the disloyal, inciting rebellion and desertion among our troops by inveighing against the government in whose service they were enlisted, and in every manner discouraging our friends, while they failed in no manner, except in the overt act which would bring down upon their traitor heads the punishment so richly due to their crimes, to give aid and comfort to the enemies of their country.

To these, along with those who have openly and ignominiously deserted her colors and gone over to the vile foe, the day of inexorable punishment will then have come—which will be the scorn, contempt, obloquy and execration of every true and loyal son and daughter of the South; and with their ignoble posterity, to the tenth generation, they

"————will, doubly dying go down—
To the vile dust from whence they sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

In the days of our rejoicing and festivals, their memories will be mentioned with loathing, and the concentrated odium of a free and noble people be heaped upon their names, as they are pointed to on the historic page, as objects to be hated and execrated by the off-spring of all patriots in every land and clime upon the face of the earth.

The attention of a sympathising public is directed to an advertisement of a deeply distressed mother, in this paper.

Petersburg Express, of Monday.

From the [illegible] FRONT.

FROM THE PETERSBURG FRONT.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY—MORE FIGHTING YESTERDAY—CAPTURE OF PRISONERS—THE ENEMY STILL HOLD THE WELDON ROAD—DEATH OF GEN. SAUNDERS.

The engagement of Friday afternoon on the line of the Weldon Railroad was a severe one, but resulted in no material advantage to us, as far as position was concerned. The enemy having advanced his lines some three quarters of a mile from the position occupied by them on Thursday, were attacked and driven back. On Friday night, therefore, the position of the Yankee army was unchanged on the immediate line of the railroad.

In the engagement, however, the enemy was severely chastised, losing two thousand two hundred prisoners, and a large number of killed and wounded. Their loss in killed and wounded is represented to have been very heavy, and to have thickly covered the ground over which our troops charged and fought.—Vast quantities of knapsacks, oil cloths, small arms and plunder of all kinds were thrown away by the Yankees, much of which fell into the hands of our men.

Our own loss was not inconsiderable. We lost some prisoners and a number of wounded, but a small proportion killed. We are gratified to state that the large majority of the wounded are only slightly injured, and will be able to return to their commands in a few days. We noticed many who had received only slight flesh wounds.

On Friday night our force again fell back on the line of the Railroad, and the enemy as soon as they discovered our withdrawal threw forward their lines of skirmishers, and again occupied the fields beyond Davis' house, east and west of the road. They at once threw up breastworks, at the same time continued to strengthen their main line of works on the hills beyond Davis' farm.

Saturday passed without any fighting between the armies—save a little shelling and picket firing, but it was generally thought that yesterday would be an eventful day, and everybody was prepared to hear the opening thunders of battle at early dawn. A heavy fight did occur, but the battle for the possession of the railroad is yet to be fought, and the signs are that it will be a bloody one.

Early in the forenoon yesterday, our line of battle was formed east and west of the railroad, and an advance ordered. The troops, as Confederate troops always do when going into battle, moved forward in beautiful order, and the finest of spirits, to the work before them. Over ground on which they had twice fought before, they fought again, and with like success, driving the enemy out of their front line of breastworks, back upon their main line, and capturing three hundred prisoners. The enemy did not retire without giving battle, and the ground was hotly contested for the space of an hour or two, before they were forced back. In the meantime, the enemy's artillery was throwing shell and canister at our ranks, and our batteries in the rear were replying. We regret to learn that a number of our troops were killed and wounded by our own batteries, on a portion of the line. The enemy's main works on the railroad were adjudged too strong to attack, and our troops, therefore, held their second line of entrenchments.

In the meantime, a more important movement was started towards the enemy's extreme left—about one mile west of the railroad. A body of our troops, acting in conjuction with others, was sent down on the Vaughan Road, some three or four miles from the city, to reconnoitre the enemy's position in that direction and ascertain their strength there, with a view to further movements.

The expedition was entrusted to a most skillful and gallant officer, with men upon whom he could depend. It was discovered that the Yankees had extended their lines west to the Vaughan Road, in the direction of Poplar Springs church, and were rapidly fortifying. An effort, we learn, was made to turn their flak and dislodge them, which did not prove successful. The outer works were carried, but the inner were found to be of such great strength, and so heavily armed with artillery as to render their capture a matter of doubt, without great loss of life.—Some advantages were gained, we learn, at a considerable cost in killed, wounded and missing, which were subsequently yielded.—The loss at this point will probably reach several hundred.

The brave Gen. John C. C. Saunders, of Alabama, was killed here while leading his men in a charge. He was one of the most promising officers of the army, and has been conspicuous for his gallantry on many fields.

The position of the enemy, as nearly as we are able to judge is about this. Their centre rests upon the Weldon railroad, about three miles from the city, their right extending across the wooded country to the Jerusalem Plank road on the east, and their left to the Vaughan road on the west. Along this whole line they have strongly fortified themselves, and works of great strength have sprung up like magic. In their rear, on the line of the railroad and on both sides, they have thrown up heavy works to provide against flank movements. At the Yellow Tavern, and the Gurley House, heavy batteries of guns are planted. At every point open to attack, they are strongly fortified.

Warren's corps, which first occupied the railroad, have been heavily reinforced within the last two nights. Hancock's (second) and Burnside's (ninth) corps have reached the road, and now confront our troops, numbering in the aggregate fully thirty thousand men.

The Yankees have been busy in destroying the railroad, and reports say that the track is torn up to and beyond Reams' Station—a distance of ten miles from the city. Parties from the rear, who arrived in town yesterday, state that the Yankee cavalry under the notorious Speer, were engaged in destroying the track one mile beyond Reams' yesterday morning.

LATER.

We learn that in addition to the strong character of the fortifications on the enemy's left, which were assaulted by our flanking column, one of the main causes of the repulse was the giving away at a very critical moment of a brigade, which caused considerable confusion and gave the enemy a great advantage. Our troops were compelled to retire after capturing a line of the enemy's skirmishers and reaching their strongest works.—Col. Lamar, of Florida, was mortally wounded.

DEMONSTRATION ON THE LEFT.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the enemy made a strong demonstration on our left, on the City Point road, with a view to ascertain the strength of our forces at that point. The firing of artillery and musketry was very rapid for half an hour. At the same time a heavy shelling was opened by the enemy all along the lines in Prince George, but nothing was accomplished.

FROM GEN. EARLY.

An intelligent gentleman from Gen. Early's army, who left our main camp on Thursday last, informs the Charlottesville *Chronicle* that our entire loss in the affair at Moorefield will not exceed two hundred, and will probably fall under it. Our [illegible] were dispersed, and the men are continually coming in.—Bradley Johnson is blamed in the army. It was a surprise. We lost four pieces of artillery, two belonging to the Baltimore Light Artillery, one to Jackson's Artillery and one to McLanahan. We also lost some five or six hundred horses, and our wagons.

He tell us the army are in the very finest plight—the men in fine health, and in the best spirits. The horses, which were somewhat fagged by the long and continued marches, were replenished in Maryland. The soldiers in the same quarter procured clothing and shoes; and they are getting an abundance of good food in their present quarters.

He states that he does not know, but thinks it probable that the Second and Fifth Federal army corps are in the Valley.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Monday.

Below Richmond.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the north side of James river, below Richmond, since the reconnoissance on Thursday. The two corps sent over by Grant, it is ascertained, have recrossed to the south side, leaving only the division commanded by Foster, which has been at Deep Bottom for some time past. The firing heard on Friday evening was the enemy's gunboats shelling Howlett's field, a position in which they supposed the rebels had erected a battery. It was without effect, save an useless expenditure of Yankee ammunition.

Northern papers of the 17th assert that the object of the movement on the north side of the James was to destroy the rebel pontoon bridges above "Fort Darling," as they call Drewry's Bluff; while papers of the 18th are quite as positive that it was only a reconnoissance to ascertain the strength of the Confederates in that quarter. We do not believe either of these stories. It is much more likely that it was a feint to draw General Lee's troops from the front of Petersburg. But whatever it was, it proved a miserable failure, and adds one more to the catalogue of Grant's "brilliant movements" (over the left) in this campaign.

One day last week, the Yankee pickets in the neighborhood of Dutch Gap opened fire upon our picket line, when two of our gunboats, being in the vicinity, concluded to take a hand. Consequently, they commenced throwing shells promiscuously in the direction of the Yankees. One of the missiles struck the enemy's pontoon bridge near Dutch Gap and set it on fire, burning several of the boats of which it is composed. This Confederate salute seemed to cause considerable consternation among the Yankees.

The enemy is still engaged in digging the canal across the neck of land known as Dutch Gap. To those who are acquainted with its topography, this will appear to be a work of no small magnitude, but unless some plan can be devised to put a stop to their operations, it will be accomplished.

FROM THE VALLEY.

At length we have some definite information from General Early's command, in the Valley of Virginia. An official dispatch, received at the War Department, states that a portion of our forces in the Valley crossed the Shenandoah at Front Royal on the 16th, and drove the enemy's cavalry, which retreated towards Winchester, burning the hay and wheat stacks in their route. On the 17th, Sheridan began to retire from his position, was pursued, and two divisions of the Sixth corps, with a large force of cavalry, were overtaken at Winchester and driven through the town, losing over two hundred prisoners. The enemy fell back towards Harpers's Ferry.

Front Royal, the point at which the Shenandoah was crossed, is situated in the extreme southeastern angle of Frederick county, twenty miles from Winchester, in a valley between the river and the Blue Ridge, near the junction of the counties of Culpeper, Fauquir and Shenandoah. Strasburg, from whence Sheridan commenced his retreat, is in the northern part of Shenandoah county, on the north branch of the Shenandoah river, immediately on the main road from Woodstock to Winchester, and eighteen miles south of the latter place.

It is stated (not officially) that Sheridan's entire force in the Valley amounts to 41,000 men. His retirement from our front to Harper's Ferry may be regarded as a prudential measure on his part.

It is reported that on Thursday, the 18th instant; General Early captured five hundred prisoners near Winchester, and was still in pursuit of the enemy.

FROM FLORIDA.

The following official dispatch, announcing a successful affair in Florida, was received at the War Department yesterday:

"CHARLESTON, August 20.—Capt. Dickinson, with a greatly inferior numerical force, engaged the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Gainesville, Florida, on the 18th, and completely routed them, capturing one hundred and fifty prisoners, one piece of artillery and one hundred stolen negroes. The enemy was pursued fourteen miles and scattered. * *

SAM. JONES, Major General.

Additional from the North.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH—THE ADMINISTRATION AT WASHINGTON URGED TO MAKE OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

The peace movement in the North grows in interest and importance. As the time for the holding of the Chicago convention approaches, new developments show themselves among the people. Last week there was a large peace meeting at Dayton, Ohio, where the people declared "for peace anyhow." Vallandigham addressed the meeting strongly in favor of peace, and the nomination of a peace candidate by the Chicago convention. He spoke at great length of the increased taxation and multiplied calamities that must come from the continuance of the war, and appealed to the people to do everything in their power to defeat the Republican party, who had already brought their country to the verge of ruin, and the currency of the Government to *thirty cents on the dollar!* He appealed to the supporters of the Lincoln Government to know what there was to show for the *five hundred million dollars* and *two million men* used by the administration at Washington in this war. In concluding, Mr. Vallandigham urged the policy of the Chicago convention nominating not a war Democrat, but an out and out peace man. Mr. Vallandigham was to address the mass peace convention that was called to meet in Syracuse, New York, on last Friday:

While these meetings are going on among the people, the press are also urging steps looking to peace. Even the New York *Herald* comes out and advocates an immediate armistice.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes from Fortress Monroe:

The exchange of prisoners, under the management of Major John E. Mulford, Assistant Commissioner of Exchange, deputy to Major General Butler, is again in fair way of being successfully resumed. Grant hopes are entertained that a fair and honorable cartel will now be agreed upon between our government and Colonel Robert Ould for the general exchange of prisoners. The suffering among our officers and men confined in Georgia and South Carolina dungeons is described as perfectly horrible, and is even worse than Libby prison or Castle Thunder. In the name of suffering humanity let our government do all in its power to release our men from a living death. The rebels seem to be willing to exchange, and certainly we should not be so very punctilious on the subject.

A footman learned from his master that mal-apropos meant out of place. Subsequently, meeting a brother footman who had been discharged, he exclaimed—"Ah, my dear fellow; I am extremely sorry for you. I understand you are mal-apropose."

A goose flies by a chart which the Royal Geographical Society could not mend. A true poet, like the goose, sails, without visible landmarks, unexploded regions of truth, which philosophy has yet to lay down upon its atlas. The philosopher gets his track by observation; the poet trusts to his inner sense, and makes the straighter and swifter line.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE CAPTAIN GEORGE PETTIGREW BRYAN.

Captain GEO. PETTIGREW BRYAN, son of the Hon. John H. Bryan, was born at Raleigh, on the 9th October, 1841, entered the University in July, 1856, and graduated at the Annual Commencement in June, 1860. He was, with three or four exceptions, the youngest of the eighty-one Seniors who constituted the graduating class of that year, which is remembered as one of rare merit and high attainments. He was the youngest of eight who received the first distinction in that class. During his college career, as indeed throughout his brief but brilliant life, he was distinguished for the highest moral qualities and fidelity to every duty, whether in the beloved circle of family and friends, in the service of his country, or in the church of Christ, of which he was a member. Captain Bryan was a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal church, and previous to his country's call for service in the perils of the camp and battle-field, he had cherished the design of connecting himself with the University of Oxford for the purpose of preparing himself for the gospel ministry. The library which he leaves behind him, and which he had collected during his residence as student and instructor at the University, affords good evidence in one so young, of rare liberality, taste and discrimination.

Immediately on receiving his degree, young Bryan was appointed Tutor of the Latin language in the University of his State, where his brief career was as satisfactory and distinguished as it had been when a student. But like the best and noblest of our land, when his country called for aid, he promptly stood forward in her defence and entered the service as Second Lieutenant in the 2nd regiment N. C. Cavalry. He attracted the attention of his superior officers at Newbern, when first under fire of the enemy, for his great self possession and conspicuous gallantry, and especially of the late lamented and brave Col. Campbell, of the 7th N. C. Infantry, who remarked, in his peculiar emphasis and manner, when a personal witness of young Bryan's heroic courage and coolness, "*that boy will do.*"

Transferred, with his regiment, to the army of Northern Virginia, he did much service in the campaigns of that invincible army, till in the hardly contested cavalry fight at Upperville, he was severely, almost fatally wounded in the head and taken prisoner. After a galling imprisonment of nine months, he was exchanged in May last, when he made his last visit to his friends and native town. Before his wound was sufficiently cured to justify his return, he pressed again into service, and remained with his old regiment (in which he had now become Captain) till the 16th instant, when he fell, mortally wounded by a minnie ball under the heart, while gallantly leading his company in a charge on the enemy's works, ten miles east of Richmond, on the Charles City road. In a private note of General Rufus Barringer, his brigade commander, to his afflicted father, the General remarks that he was with him when he died, about half an hour after the fatal wound—that "Gen. Chambliss' brigade was being repulsed by the enemy. I was brought to his support. The 1st, 2d, and 3d regiments were engaged, and we were driving the enemy with great spirit, when he made a short stand behind temporary works. Just as the 2nd regiment came in sight of the works, Captain Bryan was shot. He fell instantly, remarking—"Boys, I am killed; I wish I could live to see you take those works" * * "In sympathizing with yourself and family, I take great pleasure in adding my high appreciation of the gallant conduct of Capt. Bryan as a soldier, and my deep regret at his early and untimely loss. In a few moments after he fell, the works were carried and the enemy routed. Oh! that he could have been spared that fatal shot!"

Col. Roberts, of his own regiment, in a similar note, says: "Let me assure you that you have my deepest heartfelt sympathy in this very sad and sudden bereavement. His loss will be severely felt in this command. His death was as glorious as it is sad. * * Noble spirit, flower of chivalry, may his soul find rest in heaven. He died peacefully and calmly, at 12 o'clock, M., to-day."

He died on the day that his commission as Lieut. Colonel of his regiment reached headquarters. His remains were deposited in the cemetery of this city, yesterday, accompanied by a very large concourse of mourning friends and citizens. Thus has passed away in glory, another of the many thousand noble martyrs to their country's sacred cause; and among them all, ever cherished be the memory, and ever dear to all the name of the young, the brave Captain GEORGE PETTIGREW BRYAN. * * *

RALEIGH, August 22, 1864.

New Advertisements.

Bonds for Sale.

CONFEDERATE Eight per cent. Bonds, long dates, for sale, at 150 and interest.
Apply to R. G. LEWIS,
aug 24-d1t. Raleigh, N. C.

Valuable Iron Property for Sale.

WE offer for sale the Crowder's Mountain Iron Works, formerly known as Briggs' Forge, consisting of near eleven thousand acres of Land, about one thousand of which is cleared and very fine farming land. There is an abundance of excellent ore, including the celebrated yellow ridge ore bank—one 15 or 20 horse Steam Engine; over 150 feet of Iron Pump, Ropes, Chains, &c., for raising ore; a Saw and Grist Mill, and three hot-blast Forge Furnaces, all in successful operation.

There is also a very heavy Rolling Mill, containing six sets of rollers and machinery necessary for its successful operation, which we will sell separately, if desired. The growing crop will be sold if the purchaser desires. There is a good dwelling and all necessary outhouses at the works. For further information, address, at White Pine, Gaston county, N. C.
aug 24-d6t* GARRETT & BROTHERS.

A Boy Absconded.

A DEEPLY DISTRESSED MOTHER calls upon the kind and sympathising people of the community, to aid in the recovery of her little son, who left his home in Harnett county, last week, and has been traced to Raleigh, and from thence to Goldsboro', where he was seen last Sunday. His name is JOSEPH BLACK, but he passes under different names. He is nearly eleven years old, remarkably well grown for his age, very shrewd and smart, has a scar on one of his feet, has dark skin, dark brown eyes, hair cut close, has a tolerably high forehead, and was dressed in common homespun clothing. He is suspected of having gone to Wilmington.

All good people are appealed to, to aid in restoring him to his deeply distressed mother. All charges for his arrest and detention will be cheerfully paid, and compensation, if required. Address Editors Confederate, Raleigh, who will communicate with me. MARY A. BLACK.
Harnett county, N. C., Aug 24-dtf

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—About 9 o'clock today our forces again attacked the enemy's works on the Weldon railroad, in front and flank. The column assaulting in front pushed the enemy back half a mile, capturing two lines of earthworks and 300 prisoners. The force assaulting in flank, owing to the heavy force of the enemy, the strength of the works, and the unaccountable giving way at an important movement of one of our brigades, was repulsed with loss. The flanking force succeeded in capturing a line of skirmishers and reached the enemy's heavy breastworks, when they were compelled to retire.

The fighting ceased about eleven o'clock; since then, only skirmishing and sharpshooting. The enemy now have the Second, Fifth and Ninth corps holding the railroad, with fortifications of the strongest character. It is believed that Gen. Sanders, of Alabama, is killed. The enemy made a heavy demonstration on our left, on City Point road, with artillery and musketry, for a half hour this morning, but accomplished nothing.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—All quiet along the lines to-day. But little mortar shelling and less picket firing than usual.

The enemy still hold their position on the Weldon railroad and scouts report that they are continuing to fortify.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Since the fight on Sunday, the enemy has been engaged in extending his lines west of the railroad and towards the city. The enemy now occupy the ground on which the battles of the last few days were fought, and his pickets are advanced this side the Vaughan road one mile west. The railroad is also occupied by the enemy, who are strongly fortified there.

The country south of the city is very level, and the enemy's lines are in sight of the corporate limits. Both armies are strongly entrenching.—There has been no offensive movements on either side to-day, and everything consequently very quiet.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 22.—Official dispatches state that Gen. Hill attacked the enemy on Weldon railroad Sunday morning and drove him from his advanced lines into his entrenchments, capturing over 300 prisoners.

Our loss was principally in Haygood's brigade which mounted the enemy's entrenchments, but support failing, many were captured.

Dispatches from Atlanta state that the enemy's cavalry which struck the Macon road on the 19th,, were met on the 20th by a portion of our forces, and retreated, losing two stand of colors and one piece of artillery.

Latest from the North.

RICHMOND, Aug. 22.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 20th has been received. It says that Grant captured 800 prisoners on the north side of James river.

The object of the expedition was to prevent our forces from drowning men engaged in cutting canal across Dutch Gap.

It says Sheridan's retreat from the Valley was successful—he escaping along the border counties.

Innumerable rumors of high hopes were based on his expedition.

Sheridan lost 500 men, who were captured near Strusburg, and 72 wagons near Perryville. These wagons formed the greater part of his supply train.

Telegrams from Wheeler are in a muddle. One report says Steadman whipped him at Dalton, and another that he whipped Steadman eight miles from Chattanooga.

The Tallahasse, at Halifax, took 300 chaldrons coal—being forbidden by the English Admiral to take it.

A RAID INTO ILLINOIS—FIVE STEAMERS CAPTURED AND BONDED.

CAIRO, Aug. 15.—About five hundred rebel cavalry, under Colonel Johnson, crossed the Ohio river into Illinois, at Sabine Bar, on Saturday. The steamers Kate Robinson, Jenny Perkins, Nightingale, Famine, Brandon and Clara Hall were all aground at that place, and were captured, with a large amount of stock on board. The boats were compelled to pay several thousand dollars each to save them from destruction.

THE OPERATIONS IN SHERMAN'S REAR.

A telegram from Louisville, dated the 16th, gives the following about General Wheeler's operations in the rear of Sherman's army:

Wheeler, with seventeen hundred men, demanded the surrender of Dalton, Georgia, on the evening of the 14th, of Colonel S. C. Bold, of the Second Missouri commanding that post with eight hundred men. A slight skirmish was going on when the train left. General Stedman was telegraphically advised thereof, and started with a large force from Chattanooga.

The latest heard from Dalton was just at nightfall on the 14th, when cannonading was prevailing. Rumor says that trains were leaving Resaca. This raid has been anticipated by General Sherman, and he was prepared to meet it at all important points.

On Saturday, three hundred guerrillas attacked Selma, Livingston county, Kentucky, garrisoned by three hundred of the Eighth Kentucky, and after a sharp fight they were repulsed with the loss of eight killed, fifteen badly wounded, and several captured.

Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of September next. Tuition from eight to ten dollars per month, *in advance*. Board, one hundred dollars per month, payable *monthly*, in advance; or, about eight dollars per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices. There are small extra charges for washing and room rent. Students are requested to bring all the text-books they may be able to procure.
W. T. GANNAWAY,
july 29-w10t President.

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, AS A runaway, on the 5th of May, a negro woman, who says her name is SALLY BRYANT, and that she was raised in Jones county, by Jo. Finch. She had on when committed a red cotton dress. She is about 25 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender, color black, two upper front teeth out, and rather slow spoken. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.
W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
92-d1t&wtf

Tithe Tobacco.

BY instructions from Headquarters, no tithe tobacco will be received after the 1st of September next. The tithe tobacco in Wake to be delivered to John W. Cosby, Raleigh.
JAS. Y. WHITTED, Agent,
Wake and Orange counties.
aug 18-d3t-tw2t-w1t